THE
Dan Smoot Report

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DAN SMOOT

THE NEW-POLITICS CONVENTION

The first nationwide organizational meeting of the National Conference for New Politics (NCFNP) was held in Chicago on January 15, 1966, under the auspices of the far-left, tax-exempt Committee for Independent Political Action. The Conference was finally organized, with a full set of national officers, at New York in June, 1966. Among the members of the board of directors elected at this New York meeting: Stokely Carmichael, then president of SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee); Dick Gregory, Negro comedian and whitey-hating rabble rouser; Julian Bond, Georgia Negro legislator and supporter of draft-card burners; Paul Booth, of the Marxist Students for a Democratic Society; Simon Cassady, pro-Viet Cong former president of the leftwing California Democratic Council; Benjamin Spock, pediatrician who hates capitalism which has made him rich.(1)

In October, 1966, the National Conference for New Politics joined with the Students for a Democratic Society to arrange a three-day black-power conference at UCLA, Berkeley. Officials permitted use of university facilities on the campus, with the excuse that the conference had "educational value."

About 14,000 persons attended, 80% of them white; but white-hating Negroes dominated the conference. Every Negro who got to the microphone and screamed hatred of white people, demanding that they be slaughtered in the streets, was wildly applauded by the mostly-white audience. The speaker receiving the loudest applause was a long-haired Negro fanatic, a caricature of savage hatred, who shouted:

"The Revolution you people are intellectualizing about is in the streets. No black man with dignity could walk upon this stage and talk about revolution. How the hell can he talk about it because it's in the streets. We got to talk to black people and tell them, 'you better get your guns.'"(1)

Stu Alpert, a communist member of the Progressive Labor Party and leader of the Berkeley chapter of SDS, made the first fund-raising speech at the Berkeley black-power conference. He said whites

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should give money to the Negro organization, SNCC, with no strings attached, commenting that if SNCC "wants to spit in your face tomorrow you may deserve it, but you should continue to give your money anyway." He acknowledged that Negroes will not be grateful to whites for giving money, saying "in fact, they may even hate you more." But he demanded that whites give, and they did: $4400 was taken in collections at the Berkeley black power conference.

Martin Luther King was represented at the conference by his chief Chicago agent, James Bevel, who calls himself a "reverend." Bevel said that American Negroes, in order to get the "freedom" they want, must unite with black people around the world to destroy western capitalism. Claiming to be non-violent, Bevel made a thinly-disguised demand for Negro violence against whites. Whites cheered him enthusiastically.

The last speaker at the Berkeley black power conference was Stokely Carmichael, who said Negroes should refuse to serve in the armed forces, because Negroes should make their own decision about "who we goin' kill." Carmichael closed his speech by saying:

"This country is uncivilized. It needs to be civilized. And so we say to our white brothers and sisters, 'move on over or we're going to move on over you.'"[1]

Carmichael got a standing ovation.

Another remarkable event in the new-politics movement occurred at the University of Maryland in August, 1967. About 400 persons, mostly white, attended a National Student Congress, sponsored by the National Student Association (a pro-communist organization founded by communists and fellow travellers in 1947, and financed with tax money for a long time by the CIA, ostensibly to "fight communism").

The NSA Congress approved a black power resolution, after voting, 182-173, to delete from the resolution the sentence: "Black power is the unification of all black people in America for their liberation by any means necessary." A handful of Negro delegates threatened to walk out of the meeting if that sentence, desired by Negro militants, was not restored to the black-power resolution. Intimidated, the white majority consented to another vote on the matter. By a vote of 214 to 123, the National Student Congress passed the black-power resolution with the *by any means necessary* sentence in it, exactly as the Negro minority demanded.[2]

The most revealing example of the white majority's fawning surrender to the Negro militant minority in the new-politics movement was at Chicago where the National Conference for New Politics held its first national convention over Labor Day weekend, 1967. About 3200 delegates (2600 whites, 600 Negroes) attended, representing more than 200 organizations (among them, the Communist Party, labor unions, civil rights organizations, black militant groups, splinter groups of the Democrat Party). Many delegates had been recruited by communist agents, working with poverty war personnel on federal payrolls.[3]

The official call to the Chicago convention (the first issue of *New Politics News*, published by the NCFNP Chicago convention center) described America as "the scourge of the world," and proclaimed: "We start with one commitment: Don't mourn for America—ORGANIZE."

Paul Timothy Gorman attended the Chicago convention of the National Conference for New Politics, as an "observer" for Congressmen who keep him on federal payrolls in Washington. Gorman had prepared a statement on "War, Riot, and Priorities," which was issued in the names of 10 Congressmen: Phillip Burton, Don Edwards, Augustine Hawkins, and Edward Roybal of California; John Conyers of Michigan; Henry Helstoski of New Jersey; John Dow, Benjamin Rosenthal, and William F. Ryan of New York; Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin. The statement of these 10 members of Congress condemned public indignation about the Newark and Detroit riots of 1967 as "a cycle of vigilantism and repression," and it demanded complete "social reconstruction" of the United States.[4]

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The NCFNP convention began on August 31, 1967. Its purpose was to perfect plans "to use the Vietnam war for making multi-issue demands that will overturn the system" and "to ruin the American currency, by forcing the government to print money."[5] William F. Pepper, executive director of NCFNP (until recently on the staff of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in New York) welcomed delegates, saying the meeting was called to indict the government for its failure to provide a better and more meaningful life for the people.

Martin Luther King made the keynote speech, which was, in essence, a call for communist revolution in the United States. King said:

"Capitalism was built on the exploitation and suffering of black slaves and continues to thrive on the exploitation of the poor, both black and white, both here and abroad.

"We must recognize that the problems of neither racial or economic injustice can be solved without a radical redistribution of political and economic power."[6]

King said the poor must seize real power over the economy and over the political life of the country, and that they must be supported "by people of goodwill in the larger community." Otherwise, he threatened, the United States will be destroyed from within.[6]

Apart from attending Martin Luther King's speech, Negro militants boycotted the NCFNP convention for the first two days. They held caucuses, from which whites were excluded, to prepare a 13-point resolution demanding:

(1) that the 600 Negroes at the NCFNP convention be given the same number of votes as the 2600 whites, and that the Negroes be given 50% representation on all NCFNP committees;

(2) that the conference slogan be changed from "Peace and Freedom" to "Freedom and Peace";

(3) that the conference support self-determination for black people — which would mean giving Negroes in the U.S. an independent national status;

(4) that the conference give "total and unquestionable support" to all wars of national liberation in America, Latin America, Africa, and particularly in Vietnam — which means, of course, supporting communists;

(5) that the conference condemn the "imperialistic Zionist war. This is not to imply anti-Semitism";

(6) that the conference support the seating of Adam Clayton Powell in Congress, and his restoration to chairmanship of the House Education and Welfare Committee;

(7) that the conference assist in voter-registration drives and political education work to the end that Negro candidates selected by Negroes will be elected to public office;

(8) that the conference support Negro control of political, economic, and social institutions in Negro communities;

(9) that the conference issue a call to all "so-called freedom loving white people . . . to unshackle their minds . . . and deal anew with the 20th century facts of black liberation";

(10) that the conference support the concept of whites making "immediate reparation for the historic physical, sexual, mental, and economic exploitation of black people";

(11) that the conference support the organizing of "white civilizing committees in all white communities to humanize the savage and beastlike character that runs rampant" throughout white America;

(12) that the conference support all resolutions of the July 20-24, 1967, black-power conference at Newark — those resolutions amounting to a Negro declaration of war against American whites;

(13) that the conference support Representative John Conyers' bill to rebuild Detroit's Negro communities "destroyed by Gestapo police tactics and Army occupation."

Negro militants presented this 13-point resolution to the National Conference for New Politics convention on September 2, 1967—and the convention adopted it by a 3-to-1 margin of votes.[7]

The NCFNP Chicago convention closed September 4, 1967. It had met at historic old Palmer House hotel. It left behind, some $10,000 in damages done, and a lot of unpaid bills. Note

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this from the *Chicago Tribune*, September 7, 1967:

"Not only were furnishings and fittings of the historic hotel damaged, but . . . items ranging from lines to public address system microphones were plundered . . . .

"At least two marijuana parties were staged as well as several gatherings in which sex orgies were held.

"Much of the damage sustained by the hotel . . . resulted from heavy drinking bouts at which fights broke out . . . .

"While some delegates skipped out on room service and other bills, others wrote the words 'black power' and obscenities on the walls of hallways and rooms . . . . [and] carved [them] into expensive bronze doors on virtually all of the 15 elevators in the hotel.

"At elevator entrances on various upper floors . . . heavy ash tray urns had been smashed and the legs of tables and other furnishings broken.

"Elsewhere in the hotel, light fixtures on the walls of corridors had been torn free or bent. Carpeting in some rooms was gashed. Public washrooms also sustained damage . . . .

"Members of the convention staff reportedly gathered in room 738 of the Palmer House on Monday, the closing day of the conference, and voted not to pay the hotel for any damages . . . . [and] decided they would not make good on any outstanding bills for parties or other functions staged by delegates who did not have their written authorization."

Six hundred Negroes forced their will on 2600 whites; every speech insulting white people, demanding the confiscation or destruction of their property and the shedding of their blood, was applauded to the rafters *by whites*; white delegates to the convention seemed to get some kind of sick, masochistic pleasure out of the vulgar insults and bullying abuses heaped on them by Negroes; Negroes terrorized white hotel guests (who were not attending the convention), and they pilfered and vandalized hotel property without restraint; police did not provide protection for life and property; the hotel management was reluctant to discuss the situation with the press.[8]

That is black power, and there is more to come.

HOPE OF THE WORLD

My regular Christmas *Report*, "The Hope of the World," dated December 25, 1967, is already off the press, available for those who want quantities to use as Christmas greetings. If you have never seen this issue, and would like to read it to determine whether you want to use it as a Christmas greeting, you may order a single copy. Our regular reprint prices apply — 25c for a single copy, quantity prices as shown below.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Communist Revolution In The Streets*, by Gary Allen, 1967 (available from Western Islands Publishers, Belmont, Mass. 02178, or your local American Opinion bookstore, for $5.00 a copy), pp. 74, 78, 84

(2) *The* (Washington, D. C.) *Evening Star*, Aug. 21, 1967, p. A8; New York Times News Service dispatch from College Park, Md., *The Dallas Morning News*, Aug. 22, 1967, p. D7

(3) Article by Ralph De Toledano, *Human Events*, Sept. 23, 1967, p. 13; Article by Alice Widener, *The Indianapolis Star*, Aug. 31, 1967

(4) Article by Alice Widener, *Barron's*, Aug. 28, 1967

(5) "More Racial Turmoil Planned at New Politics Convention," by Alice Widener, *Human Events*, Sept. 16, 1967, p. 9

(6) Article by D.J.R. Bruckner, *Los Angeles Times*, Sept. 1, 1967, p. 7

(7) UPI dispatch from Chicago, Sept. 3, 1967

(8) "Palmer House Vandalized In Pol Meetings," *Chicago Tribune*, Sept. 7, 1967; "New Politics; The Communists Get Set For 1968," by Gary Allen, *American Opinion*, Nov. 1967, pp. 1-23

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